HICHBORN'S LAST REPORT.

THE CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR OF THE NAVY TO RETIRE ON MARCH 4.

He Reviews the Wonderful Progress Made in Naval Construction During His Career
-Emphasizes the Need of More Dry Bocks
-Favors Building Vessels in Navy Yards.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-The report of the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair for the fiscal year 1809-1900 which has just been made public, is no exception to the rule which that bureau has established in recent years, of making its report complete, explicit and therefore of great public value Especial interest attaches to the current report, as it is the last one submitted by Rear Admiral Hichborn, the present Chief Constructor, who, under the operation of law, will retire on March a next The period during which he has held this important post has seen greater changes in the navy than any other equal period in its history, and the Chief Constructor, about to close an honorable and Illustrious career, begun as he says, "fortyfive years ago as a Government apprentice employed upon the construction of the Merrimac and Bartford," refers briefly to the vast transformations which the shipbuilding and ailled industries have undergone during his career. He says, after speaking of the old wooden sloops of war, w thout protection or water-tight subdivision and armed with broad-

sides of smooth bores; "How many of those associated with the work of this period, looking into the future, would have believed that during the space represented by the active career of one man wooden ships of war and sails as a means of propulsio would have passed -that steel should have become the material of construction-steam the one propelling power-and electricity a general agent on shipboard; that the demands for proand armored cruisers of deep displacements of over 16,000 and 15,000 tons, and speeds of eighteen and twenty-two knots? Who of them | persons in the large cities have made big profwould have believed that within that time the resources of this country could have been so mentary revenue stamps. When a few cents' developed that when such vessels of war are worth of chemicals, skilfully manipulated,

is American production?" Passing to a brief mention of the more imtion of which the Bureau of Connstruction

fireproofing of such as remained on board ship and the good results accomplished; the encouragement of submarine vessels and the important addition of efficient vessels of this class to the navy, which has resulted, and the effects of the care and study devoted to conveniences adding to the creature comforts of both officer and salisted mea.

The report opens, as is customary, with the estimates. The principal items are: For salaries, \$16,180; for preservation of and repairs to vessels of the navy, \$7,000,000; for repairs to vessels of the navy, \$7,000,000; for repairs to and improvements to navy yard plants, \$20,000; for civil establishments at the navy yards and stations, \$25,824; the account of hulls and outfits 5/ vessels and steam machinery heretofore authorized, \$21,772,817.

The chief constructor points out the disadvantages under which the naval station at Cavite labors, and quotes a report from the Naval Constructor relative to a proposed sight at Olongapo, Subic Bay. He withholds recommendation thereon until the question of a permanent naval station in the Philippines is definitely settled.

Especial attention is placed upon the need for additional dry docks. He says:

There are available at the present time on the cast coast of the United States but nine Government dry docks of all sizes, distributed among seven ports, and of these but one is of sufficient size to take the battleships. The docking facilities available are severely taxed under existing teace conditions. The increase in facilities by the completion of docks already under construction and appropriated for will scarcely keep pace with the growing need for such facilities by the increasing number of ships its service and in reserve. This disparity in docking facilities, productive of much inconvenience and some loss in time of peace, would in time of war be an extremely serious matter, and might result in keeping a considerable parity in docking facilities, productive of much inconvenience and some loss in time of peace, would in time of Inconvenience and some loss in time of peace, would in time of war be an extremely serious matter, and might result in keeping a considerable portion of our naval strength ineffective at a critical time. It cannot be too strongly urged that the increase in docking and rejair facilities in an adequate ratio to the increase in the fleet is a necessary element in naval development, and it should be especially emphasized that in this most important matter war requirements, and not peace requirements, must always be kept in view. Inder the present peace the present pea

of efficiency is unquestionably of national importance

After pointing out that "the unanimous testimony of experience has been, and is, that the execution of a certain amount of building work in the chief Government yards is necessary to the maintenance of such navy yard staffs as a complete and efficient naval organization requires," and that England is building in her navy yards sixteen battleships and cruisers, France seventeen, Germany eight, Russia six and Italy three, he says:

"It is believed that we have reached that stage in naval development, still considera bly

naval Powers have found necessary and expedient."

The vessels designed by the Bureau of Construction and Repair under the new construction authorized by the last two Congresses, are treated of in detail, and the battleships, armored cruisers and so-called protected cruisers generally described. The Admiral commenting upon the battery of battleships, says;

commenting upon the battery of battleships, says;

The decision finally come to in the arrangement of the batteries of the new battleships was a compromise between opinions. The merits and demerits of the superposed turret have been under discussion for some years. The completion of the first battleships to which the system has been applied, and the trials to which they have been subjected have demonstrated only the mechanical practicability of the system of mounting. It has been recognized from the commencement of the discussion that there are grave disadvantages in this system of mounting. There is nothing in the experience with the two vessels recently completed tending either to show how they may be removed, or to determine the extent of their effect upon the vessels in which this system is employed. The decision in the case of the recent vessels has been reached in practically the same way as the decision relative to the first vessels to which the system was applied, and is based upon the same prescription of a system.

was applied, and is based

ships."

In speaking of the steel for naval vesels it is pointed out that nearly 50,000,000 pounds of steel material has been inspected, passed and shipped during the year by the inspectors under the Bureau of Construction and Repair, representing an increase of more than 100 per cent, in two years in the quantity of this material required. The vustness of the figures gives

some idea of the extent and importance of the operations carried on under the Bureau.

Speaking of submarine boats the report "The past year has brought to fruition the

erperimental work covering a eriod and has demonstrated the i of the submarine boat. Of the in the application of efficient subm to coast defense work, it is not speak nor is it necessary to do mo on the economy in men and mo defensive preparation and t on an enemy which will come oon an enemy which will come frouge that we possess and are en ast and harbor defense, vessels assibilities. Experience has sho considered forces and in types previously existing, that his should be particularly the case with ubmarine vessels there is every reason to elieve, and there can be little doubt that to the ret nations in the field with the new type will corue not only the advantages which will ome from the possession of efficient vessels this type, but the additional advantage and aving in cost which will result from an early nderstanding of the new type and the modifications which its introduction will force in sisting types."

ting types."
mbodied in the report are tables showing mbodied in the report are thines showing a vessels completed during the past fiscal ir, as well as those dropped from the navy, and a separatetable given for all the vessels der construction, the recreatage of compion on July 1 and their probable dates of ous extracts from the reports of the

TO CHECK REVENUE STAMP FRAUDS.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing Hits Upon a Device to Detect Washed Stamps. WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- Acting under instructions from the Treasury the Bureau of Engraving and Printing has been seeking to devise a scheme to prevent tection, armament, speed and endurance would | the use of revenue stamps a second time. The have forced the construction of battleships bureau officials believe they have, finally,

it is well known that for the past two years its by washing and cleaning high-value docuto be constructed every part going into them | will transform a cancelled stamp into one that may with reasonable safety be used a second time, the incentive to buy the chemicals and portant matters and measures with the adop- | practice the deception becomes strong in the Passing to a brief mention of the flores portain matters and measures with the adoption of which the Bureau of Construction and Repair has been identified during Admiral Hichborn's incumbency, brief mention is made of the work of re-outerized to the historic Hartford and the effort looking to the rehabilitation of the renowned coverage prevented uncless expenditure or prevented uncless expenditures are related by the property of the property minds of unscrupulous persons, especially

FALL IN PRICES OF MANUFACTURES, But Nearly All the Figures on Farm Products Show an Advance.

phasized that in this most important matter war requirements, and cot peace requirements, must always be kept in view. I nder the present peace the provided for an accordance of the present peace the provided for an accordance of the present its worthy of notice that Great Britain has distributed, in eight of her home ports alone fifty-two coveriment docks and that France in five home ports has thrity-two Government dry docks, and that in both countries there are numbers of private dry docks far in excess of those available to this country which could be employed by the Government in time of war.

Some space is devoted to the question of building vessels in the navy yards. Hesays.

"There are at the present time, in view of the prosperous condition of the shipbuilding industry and the number of naval vessels building and appropriated for, sufficient work to permit the assignment of a portion of the building work to the Government yards, without there being a question of the withdrawal or withholding of necessary support and assistance, the maintenance of which in a high state of efficiency is unquestionably of national importance.

After pointing out that "the unanimous testimous contents of the present month with those leging in the present month with those the beginning of the present month with those beginning of the present month with those shows a reduction of 24 per cent. Is shown. Tim plate shows a reduction of 24 per cent. on 0ct 1, 1907, each so compared with Jan. 1, 1907; refined per cent. which and 1, 1907; refined per cent. which and 1, 1907; refined per cent. when he present month with those shows a reduction of 24 per cent. on 0ct 1, 1907; refined per cent. shows a reduction of 24 per cent. shows remined with Jan. 1, 1907; refined per cent. shows a reduction of 24 per cent. on 0ct 1, 1907; refined per cent. shows of cents, wire nails, 39 per cent.; barbed wire, 25 per cent. seller rails, 29 per cent.; shall reper cent. shall r

JAPAN'S NEW CABINET.

Marquis Ito is Premier-Ministers of War and of the Navy Unchanged.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The Japanese legs. tion to-day received the following telegram from the Foreign Office at Tokio: "Marquis Yamagata's Cabinet having re signed, Marquis Ito's Cabinet was formed on the 12th. Its members are as follows: "Minister President, Marquis Ito; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Taksaki Kato; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Takaasi Kato; Minister of the Interior, Baron Suyematsu; Minister for War, Marshal Viscount Katsura; Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Yamamoto; Minister of Finance, Viscount Watanabe; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, Mr. Yuzo Hayashi; Minister of Education, Mr. Masanisa Matsuda; Minister of Communications, Mr. Toru Hoshi; Minister of Justice, Baron Kaneko.

"It will be seen that the Ministers of War and of the Navy remain unchanged."

CITY LOSES HALF A BLOCK.

of the Navy remain unchanged

Property Given to Long Island City Returned

by Court to Union Colleg . Under a decision rendered by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court the city loses title to a half block of property in Long Island City on which it had been suggested that a public building for the borough of Queens be erected. The property is near the Queens County Court House. It is triangular, having a frontage on In practically the same way as the decision relative to the first vessels to which the system was applied, and is based upon the same presentation of arguments proand con, although the navy now possesses the means of determining practically at any rate a portion of the points at issue.

As might be expected of an officer so intimately identified with what has been done in this country toward getting sheathed ships for the navy, Admiral Hichborn's report deals at some length with the question of sheathing, and a technical explanation of the principal features involved is followed by these remarks:

It is a practical impossibility to prevent such fouling that in a short time after docking the speed is sensibly reduced, and after the lapse of a very few months her speed oapabilities cut down 25 per cent. to nearly 50 per cent. Except by providing her with a wood-sheathed and coppered bottom. The process is an old one. Its practicability and freedom from injurious effect upon the ship to which it is abpilled, even the element of safety which it adds, have been fully demonstrated. Much of the prejudice against it is born of incomplete information as to what is really involved, a discontinuous of the deal of the same nature as that which opposed the introduction of steam navigation and steel ships."

In speaking of the steel for naval vessels it is pointed out that nearly 50,000,000 pounds of steel material has been inspected, passed and Jackson avenue, Twelfth street and Ely avenue

STORY THAT LUIGI GRIMATTO WAS TO KILL KING IF BRESCI FAILED.

His Cousin Giacomo Bussetti Gives Details of Alleged Plot to Italian Police-Grimatto,

a Paterson, N. J., Weaver - Has Fled to South America-Bussetti's Story Doubted. PATERSON, Oct 21.-The Italian authorities have a confession by Giacomo Bussetti that there was a second pistol ready for King Humbert had that of Gaetano Bresci failed. This pisto, was carried by Luigi Grimatto of Paterson, a friend of Bresci and a well-known Anarchist. According to Bussetti's confession, Grimatto was with Bresci just before the as sassination and had agreed that if Bresci failed he was to try also. Grimatto fled to South America. This will explain why Supreme Court Commissioner James M. Trimble was so anxious about Bruno Grimatto during the investigation in this city Bruno was before him

twice but claimed he knew nothing.

The story of the confession is told by Giuseppe Mercandino, a weaver living at 35 Lafayette street, who has just returned from Italy, Like nearly all other Paterson Italians. he was arrested and examined, but immediately released. He was at Sagliano Micca, where Grimatto was also staying with relatives. Luigi Grimatto went to Italy about three weeks ahead of Bresci. His aged mother wanted to spend her hast days in her native land with her daughter, and this is the explanation given of Grimatto's trip. He took his mother with daughter, and this is the explanation given of Grimatto's trip. He took his mother with him.

In this city he had lived at 35 Market street. He was 33 years of age and unmarried, and for five years had worked in the Ashiey & Balley silk mill. A year ago he was treasurer of La Questione Socielle, the Anarchist organ, and a member of the "Right of Existences group of Anarchists. He was an intimate friend of Gaetano Bresci and was said to have a great influence with the regicide.

The Italian police, it is said, got some information from telegrams which were passing over the wires, and almost inmediately after the assussination they descended upon the village of Sagliano Micea and arrested all the relatives of Grimatto except Giacomo Biasetti, a first cousin. Grimatto had been seen around the village three hours before the arrival of the gendarmes. It was learned that he had fied across the border into Switzerland, guided by Bussetti. The latter was arrested and held for nine days. After his release he told Mercandino that he had signed a confession in order to escape torture. He said that he knew that Grimatto was safe and he saw no reason why he should suffer.

At first Bussetti refused to tell the police and the sam or eason why he should suffer.

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despicable people. With this I must added, ter. It extends to you my last added, Colorista Romano was known to work in Weldmann's shop, but "the famous Barca Grinuin" was not known, and there was a rumor that it was a sobriquet for the boss dyer at Lodi. The murdered Fessing was known as a strict disciplinarian, and alleged to be harsh to those under him. Rene is also said to be very strict although he has never been charged WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.-A remarkable fall very strict, although he has never been charged with partiality or cruel treatment. Efforts have been made to trace the letter signed "Vive l'Anarchie," but without effect. When he received it Mr. Rene feit like treating it with contempt, but, on the advice of his it with contempt, but, on the advice of friends, he turned it over to the authorities.

TWO ALLEGED CHECK FORGERS. One Sald He Was a Wentworth of New York -Checks on the Colonial Bank.

Norrole, Va., Oct. 21.—Two strangers arrested at the Atlantic Hotel here last night One of the men gave a colored beliboy a check for \$35, asking him to get it cashed. The business man to whom the boy presented the check was suspicious and notified the police. A detective who examined the check concluded that it was forged. It was drawn on the Colonial Bank of New York, signed by James R. Wentworth and payable to William Wentworth. It was indersed J. R. Grandy. The detective then arrested the man who the bell boy said gave him the check.

This man said he was a son of Justice Wentworth of New York, but later said he was William J. Braun and that the check was a forgery. A book of blank checks of the Colonial Bank was found on him. Braun's traveling companion was also arrested. He says his name is John Watson, also S. G. Blackgood. Both men are held. They say they came here from Philadelphia. for \$35, asking him to get it cashed.

COLUMBIA'S NEWEST INSTITUTION. Plans for Earl Hall Filed-Work to Begin

Next Month. Plans for Earl Hall, the new students' building at Columbia University, have been filed. They show that it will be built of dull red brick and show that it will be built of dull red brick and Indiana limestone, in harmony with the other buildings on the campus. It will be surmounted by a low dome and a portice reached by broad steps will face the east. The entrance will lead directly into a reception room, behind which will be a large reading room and sever d smaller rooms. The second floor will be taken up by a large lecture hall in which the chapel services of the university will be held pending the erection of a suitable chapel building. Excavations for the new building will begin next month.

Little Girl Fatally Burned.

Anna Lasa, 5 years old, of 422 Jackson street, Hoboken, died in St. Mary's Hospital, that city, last night from burns sustained while playing about a bonfire near her home yesterday. The child was playing "follow the leader" with some other children. The leader, a boy, jumped over the bonfire, and when Anna attempted to follow her dress caught the. The flames were extinguished by Health Inspector Samuel Stanton, who was passing, but not before the child was fatally burned.

American Art

Twenty-four prizes, including the Grand Prix, were awarded at the Paris Exposition to the products of the

TIFFANY (B) STVDIOS 333TO341FOVRTHAVENVE

(Bet 24th and 25th Sta.) New York

Many accomplishments of our art are shown in our exhibition of

Favrile Glass.

TWO PISTOLS FOR HUMBERT: PASTOR THREATENED TO SMASH HIM. Charges Made Against the Rev. Mr. Ryde

Before Baptist Association, VALLEY STREAM, L. I., Oct. 21 .- Following two unsuccessful attempts to oust the Rev Herbert E. Ryder from the pastorate of the First Baptist Church of this place, his opponents appeared last Wednesday night before the Long Island Baptist Association in the Marcy avenue Baptist Church in Brooklyn, and accused him of having used abusive language to Robert Dibble and of having threatened him with personal violence. Said Mr.

Dibble in an interview yesterday: "I am not a member of the church and only appeared before the Baptist Association as a citizen interested in the welfare of this village. I had some difficulty with Mr. Ryde over the arrest of a deacon of his church, Charles Soper, who was charged by Truant Officer Soper, who was charged by Truant Officer George Mott with violating the Compulsory Educational law in not sending his boy to school. I was chairman of the village Board of Education at the time and upheld the truant officer, while Mr. Ryder took the part of his deacon. It was while this controversy was under way that Mr. Ryder met me in the Post Office. We had some words when Mr. Ryder, who is a very impulsive fellow, shouted: I can lay aside my religion and smash you in the jaw!"

No clash followed, but it appears that Mr. Dibble didn't forget the alleged threat. In order to test his strength with his congregation Mr. Ryder say the handful of opponents in the church lost no time taking advantage of this move. William B. Lamberson, who is chairman of the Board of church deacons called a meeting to take action on the resignation. It is asserted that no time was given the Rev. Ryder to get his friends out, so that on the night of the meeting a resolution to accept the resignation was carried by a vote of 8 to 7. Chairman Lamberson voting against the pastor. This meeting was then declared illegal, and another meeting was called. Upon this occasion Pastor Ryder's friends were there in force, and the resolution to accept the resignation was lost by a vote of it to 8. Pastor Ryder said yesterday:

"It is but necessary for me to state that some time ago Mr. Dibble made public apology to me and retracted certain derogatory remarks he made. I have the utmost charity for all and bear ill will toward no one, but I am determined that the law shall be obeyed in this village. Against the individuals I have nothing, it is their business that I object to. Slot machines and other gambling devices shall not be tolerated in this place. In regard to the alleged charges made against me before the Baptist Association, they were not in the nature of charges, but simply certain oral statements were made to individual members of the association. I am anxious for a full investigation and it is probable the controversy will be referred t George Mott with violating the Compulsory Educational law in not sending his boy to school.

CHAPEL MAY BECOME ELECTIVE. Otherwise a New Building Will Have to Be

Built at Yale, Battell Is So Crowded. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 21.-Those students f Yale who have been excused from the obligation of attending Sunday services in Battell Chapel on account of their profession of other denominations than the Congregational have received notice that they must attend the church that they belong to regularly and that no seats will be reserved for them in Battell. The reason for this mandate is that sitting room is at a premium in Battell Chapel and Sundays and special occasions by the families of the faculty members, as well as by a large number of visitors, is larger than the number of seats to be had. Whenever there is any extraordinary programme to be observed at Sunday services the chapei is filled to such an extent that the students in the galeries have to stand up or sit in the axies, unless they are able to find seats several minutes they are able to find seats several minutes before services are begun.

There is a feeling on the college campus that the faculty will either enlarge Battell or erect a new chapel if the attendance continues to increase. But a large portion of the undergraduate body, as well as many of the alumni, are of the opinion that the faculty will in the near future do away entirely with the rules regarding chapel attendance. As it has been for many decades, every student in Yale College proper is obliged to attend religious worship in Battell daily and on Sunday. Severe penalties are imposed for absence, and these who seek to be excused from Sunday worship must furnish satisfactory guarantee that they will be prompt and regular in their attendance.

who seek to be excused from Sunday worship must furnish satisfactory guarantee that they will be prompt and regular in their attendance at other churches. Besides, a certificate of attendance at an outside church must be furnished every Monday. The fact that the students of the other departments of the university are not obliged to attend chapel, with the exception of the divinity men, gives the acatemic students hope that the same end may be attained in the college proper.

There is not a great deal of opportunity to enlarge Battell Chapel without sacrificing the beauty and symmetry of the outer buildings on the compus, and it is not thought any attempt will be made to alter the building at the cost of its beauty. A new building might be erected in the centre of the campus, but as there are no funds on hand for that purpose, it is not likely that the work will be begun immediately. It is very likely that some steps will be taken as early as possible to remedy the difficulty that both students and faculty labor under in finding accommodation for themselves on Sundays.

ARMED BLACKS OWNED A SOUND BOAT. Drank, Gambled and Fired Revolvers on the City of Lowell-Deckhand Hit.

The steamer City of Lowell left New London, Conn., for this city about midnight between Saturday and Sunday. Among the deck passengers were thirty negro longshoremen who had gone up to New London to take the place of the striking dock laborers of the Vermont Central Railroad, On Saturday they had yielded to the persuasion of the strikers and were returning to this city after drawing their pay. Some had worked a whole week, others only a day or two, but all had money in their pockets when they boarded the steamer. Many had been drinking and they brought a supply of liquor in bottles on board and took possession of the foredeck where they sang, drank and played craps. Quarrels were frequent and occasionally it looked as if there would be a general fight. Revolvers were fired, but apparently more in arrogance than to hit any

one.

The steamer was between Huntington on the Long Island shore and Stratford Shoals on the Connecticut side, when one of the negroes unexpectedly leaned over the scuttle and fired a shot haphazard into the forecastle. The bullet landed in the left arm of William Casey, a deckhand, who was asleep in one of the bunks. An effort was made to discover the man who fired but all revolvers had suddenly disappeared and all the negroes asserted that they had been asleep and that the shot had awakened them.

When the boat reached the North River vesterday morning, the captain called Policeman Meyer of the steamboat squad on board. He searched all the negroes, but found only one revolver in the crowd. Every one of the thirty was arrested, however, and taken in a patrol wagon to the Jefferson Market police court. Matthew Frisbee of 10 Lafayette street, Brooklyn, was the man who had a revolver when searched, but James Vaughn of 172 Johnson street. Brooklyn, was pointed out as the man who probably had shot Casey. A watchman on the steamboat said he had stood within ten feet of Vaughn when the latter fired, but Magistrate Mott refused to entertain a complaint against any one but Frisbee, whom he fined \$10 for carrying a concealed weapon. When the negro heard that he was to be the only victim, he offered to tell everything. He said that he had seen Vaughn fire into the forecastle and asserted that about half of the man had carried revolvers, but had thrown them overboard when they approached this city and heard that there would be trouble. He hadn't sacrificed his because it was new. His confession was of no avail because all the others had been discharged and had already left the court room. The steamer was between Huntington on the eft the court room.

New M. E. Church Dedicated.

Dedication exercises were conducted in the new Newman Memorial Mission Methodist Episcopal Church, Herkimer street and Schnectady avenue, Brooklyn, yesterday. The Rev. C. L. B own conducted the services in the morning. The dedicators sermon was preached by Bishop Edward G. Andrews in the after oon, and in the evening address were made by the Rev A. J. Mitchell, the Rev Dr. James S. Chad-wick, the Rev B. M. Tipple and the pastor, the Rev. Dr. W. H. Brooks.

The Intelligence of a "Sun" Reader makes him a safe person to treat with. Bear this in mind if your goods to be disposed of have value. An advertisement in THE SUN will lead to a ready man-lest and desirable purchasers—Ads. 69TH'S DEAD BURIED HERE.

Coffins, Draped With the Flag and Bearing

Laurel Wreaths, Are Escorted by the Regi-ment and War Veterans to the Cathedral-

AT REST BESIDE THEIR KIN WITH MILITARY HONORS.

Thousands Attend the Funeral Services. During the months immediately following the close of the Spanish-American War, six enlisted men of the Sixty-ninth Regiment died in Southern camps. With the simple service prescribed for a private soldler, the men were buried near the camps where they died. They were Private Daniel Crowley, Company F. who died on July 23, 1898, and Musician William Ray, who died on July 26 of that year, at Fort Thomas, Newport, Ky.; Private John Riley, Company M, who died on Sept .12: Private William Pyne, Company B, who died on Oct. 21; Private John Burke, Company B, who died on Nov. 14, and Private Henry Murray, Company N. who died on Jan. 12, 1899, at Huntsville, Ala. A committee of officers of the regiment, consisting of Capt. P. J. Farrelly, Capt. P. E. Revelle, Lieut. P. J. McGuire and Regimental Quartermaster John A. Delaney, was sent to Huntsville and Newport to disinter the bodies and bring them home for burial here. The bodies reached here last Friday and till yes-

and pring them home for purial here. The bodies reached here last Friday and till yesterday afternoon lay in state in the Sixty-ninth's armory at Seventh street and Third avenue. Then they were buried beside their own kindred, with full military honors and with all the elaborate ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church, in whose faith they died.

When the six coffine were taken to the armory on Friday they were placed upon a great catafalque in the centre of the drill shed floor and a guard of honor was posted. Yesterday noon, each draped with an American flag and bearing a wreath of laurel, they were taken from the armory, placed on calssons of the Second Battery, and escorted by the regiment and Spanish War Veterans were borne to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the funeral services were held. The line of march was from the armory to Fourth avenue, to Ninth street, to Fifth avenue, to the Cathedral. A squad of ten mounted policemen, under Roundsman Smith, had the right of line followed by Col. Duffy and his staff, the regimental band and the regiment, with colors draped with crape, Roosevelt Camp of Spanish War Veterans, Guy V. Henry Camp, Spanish War Veterans, Guy V.

the Second Battery as escort to the calssons bearing the coffins, and relatives of the dead in carriages.

There were 2,000 or 3,000 about the armory when the line was forming and twice as many were about the Cathedral when the bodies reached there. While the band played a dirke, a squad of six men and a corporal carried each coffin to a great bler which had been erected immediately in front of the chancel at the head of the main aisle. The foot of the bier was draped with the flag of the Chaplain of the resiment, Father Daly, who is one of the Cathedral priests and who served with the regiment from the time it went to Camp Black until it was mustered out of the United States service.

Every pew and every available foot of the standing room in the Cathedral was filled when Father Lavelle ascended the pulpit to deliver the address of welcome, in the name of Archbishop Corrigan, who had to be in West Point to dedicate a church there. Father Daly delivered the funeral oration and then celebrated the service of absolution. Father Thomas F. Mynan was the master of ceremonies, assisted by Father Thomas F. Murphy as deacon and Father Henry T. Newey as subdeacon. A military burial at Calvary Cemetery followed the services.

While Father Leavelle was speaking in the Cathedral Richard Croker, J. Sergeant Cram, Congressman William Suizer and two or three friends entered through the Fiftieth street door and took seats in the third pew from the front. John D. Crimmins and Justice Fitzgerald were also present.

AMATEUR TARS CAPSIZED.

Unreefed Cathoat Overturned Off Grant's

Tomb and Crowds Watch the Rescue. While Riverside Drive was crowded yesterday noon with pedestrians, cyclists, horsemen, drivers, private turnouts and automobiles, Bicycle Policeman Byron M. Sackett saw four young men who looked as if they might be Columbia students, run down the river bank at 116th street and jump into a dory. They pulled out to a catboat, on the stern of which was the name "Teko," and hoisted the sail. There was a double reef breeze blowing up stream, but the four amateur sailors put no reef in their sail. Along the Drive hundreds watched the catboat as the wind carried her close to the Columbia boathouse in such a manner that a collision was imminent. She missed the float by a few yards, and one of the amateurs put the tiller about so that the wind struck the boat on the starboard beam. Policeman Sackett, who is quite a sailor and oarsman himself, did his best to shout instructions to the foolhardy boys, but they were too rattled to hear. In a jiffy the wind freshened a bit and the boat capsized.

As the four young men spilled they let out

and the boat capsized.

As the four young men spilled they let out a yell that attracted attention all along the Drive from itself street to Grant's Tomb. Men and boys ran down to the river bank and shouted for help. A boat club barge, manned by six onsmen, was near at hand. The floundering amateurs tried to get within reach of the irall craft with the result that the six carsmen almost fainted away. They got their cars all mixed up and were in danger of being urset, too. Just then Peter Brennan, employed at the boathouse of James C. Cogan at the foot of lifeth street, leaved into a rowboat and pulled out to where the half-drowned tars were swallowing salt water by the gallon.

"Save us!" they yelled.

"Shut up!" retorted Brennan, as he got within reach. "Climb into this boat and shut up!" As Brennan dragged the amateur sallors into the boat, one by one, he was roundly cheered by a crowd on the bank. Brennan righted the catboat and taking it in tow rowed to the shore. The four young men who looked as if they might have been Columbia students jumped out upon a float and were confronted by Policeman Sackett, who asked for their names.

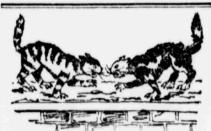
"Never mind," was the reply. "We hired the boat for the day but it isn't of any further use to us." With that the young men ran as fast as their drenched clothing would permit them up ligth street in the direction of Columbia University, leaving the Teko in the hands of Brennan.

MISSION, OR DANCE HALL? Future of Billy McGlory's Fifty-ninth Street

Place Uncertain. There are two dis inct movements tending toward a new utilization of Billy McGlory's Fifty-ninth street music hall. One is urged by the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, who conducted the tent meetings at Broadway and Fifty-sixth tent meetings at Broadway and Fifty-sixth street last summer. His plan is to make the resort a centre of mission work. The other projected plan is being developed by Charles Colwell, a process server and dancer, who wants to run a dancing hall there, and who says McGlery has arianged to let the place to the Colwell Association for the Promotion of Artistic Dancing. Colwell is past 50 years and is confident to the extent of \$25 that he can outdance any other artistic dancer in New York.

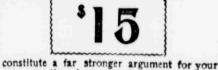
Trolley Victim Dies of Her Injuries.

Fourteen-year-old Ruth Heidenheim of 191 Rodney street, Williamsburg, who was struck by a trolley car at Rodney street and Broadway on Saturday night died early yesterday morning in the Eastern District Hospita. The mother-in-law of George R. Valentine, a former President of the Eastern District Sunday School Association of Williamsburg, was killed at the same spot in April 1897.



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CAPITAL WAITING TO SEE.

Tremendous Amounts Ready for Investment When McKinley's Re-elected.

Henry Voorce Brandenburg, senior member of the firm of Henry Voorce Brandenburg & Co. of 6 Wall street, said on Saturday that while the public was informed in a general way of the fact that capital was waiting before investing to see the outcome of the Presidential contest, there was no conception among most people of the tremendous amounts which waited only the assurance of continued Republican control to begin the development of new industries.

"I do not believe that the people realize the extent of this condition," said Mr. Brandenburg Millions of dollars are being held back until the election is over. When the money is put into these enterprises that are now standing still, thousands of workingmen will be employed. So you see that the capitalist and the laborer are both affected by the present condition. "We have enterprises in nearly every section

of the country that are simply waiting until of the country that are simply waiting until
the proprietors know that there will be no
change from the prosperous national polloy
of the past four years. For instance, here is
the Needmore Coal Company, a Tennessee
concern. The owners, who, by the way, are
Democrats, have made all their arrangements
to raise \$1,000,000 to develop and extend their
business, but the project is now held up until
McKinley's occupancy of the Presidential
chair is assured for another four years.

"There is the Washington Lumber Company,
of Fairhaven, Wash, which will increase its
capital by the addition of \$100,000 for the purpose of marketing Washington lumber in the
Philippines and Alaska. Very naturally these
people will do nothing if we are to have a new
polloy in the Philippines.

"The Porner Truck and Manufacturing Company, with offices at Cleveland, and works at
Logansport, Ind. will increase its capital and
enlarge its plant so as to give employment to
300 more men if McKinley is reflected.

"A manufacturing concern with a capital of
\$1,000,000 will erect a plant at Ottawa, Ill.,
and give employment at the start to 1,000 men.

"A West Virginia coal company that is now
producing \$30 tons a day has secured promises
of sufficient capital to increase its output to
1,000 tons a day if McKinley is reflected. Another coal company has shut down until after
election, because of inadequate railroad facilities. The survey for the railroad extension
is completed and the capital is ready for the
work, after the election.

"The Traders' Steamship Company of Providence, is waiting until its directors are assured
of a continuance of the present Porto Rican the proprietors know that there will be no

dence, is waiting until its directors are assured of a continuance of the present Porto Rican policy, when it will spend \$60,000 in a line of vessels to ply between New York, Providence

vessels to ply between New York, Providence and San Juan.

"Here is one in the Far West: Near San Francisco a vineyard and quarry company, capitalized at \$1,000,000, is waiting until after election to proceed with its work. This concern will employ a large number of men.

"These are only a few of many, but they will illustrate the feeling of business men in regard to the coming election."

THE GROWTH OF MORMONISM.

Gained 63,000 Converts in 1897 and Imperile the Country, Says the Rev. Sydney H. Cox. The Rev. Sydney Herbert Cox, pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church in Hooper street, Williamsburg, preached last

night on "The Political Peril of Mormonism. Mormonism, said the Rev. Mr. Cox, is nothing but emasculated Romanism, possessing all strength and splendor that Rome has seen in her wonderful history. The successful polither wonderful history. The successful political methods of Mormonism imperil us. It commands small colonies to equip themselves thoroughly and migrate into various States for the purpose of securing the balance of power in those States. These colonists have no political will of their own. Their missionaries are bound body and soul to the priesthood and are all more in earnest than any other religous workers to be found. In 1897 there were seventeen hundred of them. The gain to Mormonism in that one year was 63,000 converts, and this when the total number of Mormons was less than a third of a million. During the same year the efforts of over 4,000,000 Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists did not secure more than 50,000 converts or 13,000 less than the Mormons alone secured. The census of 1890 showed that the Mormons numbered in Idaho 15,000, in Arizona 6,500, in Iowa 5,500 and in six other States from 1,100 to 2,000 each. The census of 1800 will reveal an increase that will prove astonishing to Protestantism and alarming to all particula Americans.

"Mormonism will never rule America, but the apathy that postpones its doom prolongs the horror and the agony of those who suffer from its infernal influence. The Church must be atoused. The Christianity of the nation must be stirred and organized until this scarlet woman of our republic is destroyed and we are rid forever of this bestial barbarianism." ical methods of Mormonism imperil us. It

13-YEAR-OLD GIRL LURED AWAY.

Man Who Took Her From Home to Allen Street Talks in Court of Marrying Her. James McGowan of 935 Pacific street, Brooklyn, was in the Essex Market police court yesterday charged with abducting Tessie Delfino, 18 years old, of 505 Warren street, Brooklyn. It was charged that on Oct. 17 he enticed the It was charged that on Oct. 17 he enticed the girl from her home and took her to 133 Allen street, where she was kept a prisoner. Agent Agnew of the Gerry Society found her there on Saturdiy night and managed to rescue her and to ar est McGowan who was with her, in spite of the attempts of a crowd of "lighthouses" to prevent him. In court McGowan declared that he loved the girl and wanted to marry her. "You are a scoundrel," said Magistrate Hogan, as he held McGowan in \$1,000 ball for examination.

WOMAN JAILED ON SUSPICION Of Giving a Bad Check to a Business Man

- Gives a Fictitious Address. flashily attired woman who said she was Lillian Smith and gave 836 West Fiftyeighth street as her address was taken before Magistrate Deuel in the Yorkville police court yesterday by Detective McMullen, who asked yesterday by Detective McMullen, who asked the Magistrate to remand her as a suspicious person until fuller inquiries had been made in her case. The accused made no objection to the remand, so she was remanded to the Mercer street police station where Central Office female prisoners are kept. Detective McMullen would only say that she was suspected of having passed a worthless check for \$20 on a business man of this city, but it was not known yet whether she was the woman wanted, although a number of blank checks were found in her possession. The name and address she gave are fictitious.

New Polish Church to The Bronx Dedicated. St. Adalbert's Polish Roman Catholic Church at Elton avenue and 156th street in The Bronx was dedicated resterday by Bishop Farley. In the morning Father Felix Baran of Newtown, L. I., superior of the Franciscan Order, ce-cerated high mass. The Rev. J. J. Dougherty of the mission of the Immaculate Conception, preiched the dedication sermon. The church is in a Polish community. It was organized in 1897 with the Rev. Joseph Dworzak of Williams Bridge as the pastor. The new edifice has cost \$55,000. The Rev. S. J. Nowak is the pastor.

Why Covenanters Can't Vote. In a sermon in the Third Reformed Presby-

terian Church vesterday the pastor, the Rev. F. M. Foster, explained why Covenanters do not vote. The reason, he said, is that the Constitution makes the people supreme, "thus denying God's authority." It results from this that a Christian cannot take the Postmaster's oath "because it wears him to ke p the ffice open on the Lord's day. He cannot swear that the laws the people make shall be executed as supreme laws. All the Christians who vote are now upholding the liquor traffic; the Raines law, mail service on the Sabbath and in some cases licensed immorality."

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RESIDENCE PARK AT FLUSHING. Hildreth Heirs Will Lay Out Ninety Acres on

the Plan of Tuxed .. Ninety acres of land near Flushing, L. I. are to be transformed into a park on the plan of Tuxedo. The property is opposite the Broadway station of the Long Island Railroad and is owned by the Hildreth estate. The heirs intend to apply to the Board of Public Improvements for permission to lay out roads and walks through the land on a plan different from that adopted by the city. It is desired to have the highways and paths run around through the lowland and keep the high ground as sites for residences. The work of surveying the property has started and a map will be prepared for submission to the city authorities. A small pond on the place is to be enlarged and deepened to form a lake. Shade trees are to be planted along the driveways and fountains erected. The building plots will be too feet square. There will be several entrances to the park. N. F. Barrett, a landscape artist of New Rochelle, N. Y., has charge of the work of laying out the grounds. The heirs active in the project are D. Morgan Hildreth of this city. Mrs. D. M. Hildreth owner of the West End Hotel at Long Branch, and Mrs. Ernest Melere of this city. through the land on a plan different from that

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